

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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Prohibition And Missouri.

Missouri will vote again on a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition in November of next year. The action of the Senate in passing the resolution on Tuesday, submitting the amendment to the people puts the question before the electorate the House having already acted upon the resolution. The amendment proposed would put prohibition into effect a year after its adoption. It seems now a long time until November 1918 but it is a matter of common observation and experience that the procession of the days moves at quick step and it is well for the people of Missouri, and particularly of St. Louis, to begin to consider the possibility, nay the probability of that which may come to pass at that election. Seven years ago a prohibition amendment was defeated in Missouri by a ratio of almost two to one against it. The vote was 207,000 for and 425,000 against. It was the belief of many at that time that this overwhelming majority settled the position of Missouri on this question for years to come. But last November the people of the state again voted on it and the majority against it was reduced to 122,000. All of that majority and more was returned in the City of St. Louis which gave 141,070 votes against to 13529 for. Outside of this city the amendment had a majority of over 5000 in its favor.

It is useless to deny the rapid growth and the increasing strength of this movement. Much the greater part of the United States territorially, is under prohibition and its progress is constant and steady. The recent action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia and in the aid of enforcement of the dry laws in prohibition states shows the influence of the movement upon national legislation. Unless there is a change in the tide it is likely that a prohibition amendment will be adopted in Missouri next year. St. Louis alone prevented its adoption last year, but she may not do that another time. It is a serious question for St. Louis commercially, more serious perhaps than for any other city of the country and the business interests should not wait until the thing is done to begin the consideration of measures to counteract its effect. Nothing will be lost by such consideration if it fails much may be gained if it succeeds.—Globe Democrat.

Republicans Should Control.

The Republicans should control the new House, if they can muster the required number of votes without sacrifice of any Republican principles. The suggestion of a coalition with the Democrats comes with poor grace, in the light of the intense partisanship which has characterized the administration from the beginning. President Wilson has considered himself the captain of the Democratic team and even in the selection of boards and commission that required minority representation he has taken pains to name men who were displeasing to Republicans. He has failed to consult with Republicans in the gravest crisis although several times his ablest report has come from Republicans.

So far as foreign relations are concerned, it will not matter which party controls the house. The individual congressman will vote their sentiments, and the Republican party has never failed in loyalty. It might temper the partisanship of the White House to have to recognize that there are still Republicans in existence. But there are some domestic issues and there are likely to be many more on which President Wilson and the Democrats will be wrong. The Republicans would betray the interests of their constituents if they failed to avail themselves of every advantage that control of the machinery of the House would give them in dealing with these issues.

In order to organize the House it may be necessary to make concessions especially in matters of seniority. Putting the strongest man in the most important positions would be wise policy,

even if it were not necessary to win over the small body of men who will owing to the close division, hold the balance of power. The Democratic House is weighted not with mediocrity in the most responsible positions owing to the seniority rule. All reasonable concessions as to matters which loom grotesquely large to the congressional mind should be made in the interests of Republican control. But there should be no yielding of fundamental Republican principles. The Republicans of the country care nothing about having a House that is Republican and name only—Globe Democrat.

Growing Sunflowers In Missouri.

It is now almost fifteen years since sunflowers were first grown commercially in Southeast Missouri. In 1914 the seed crop, harvested principally in the vicinity of New Madrid, Marston and Portageville, amounted to some 30 carloads, valued at about \$35,000. That year at harvest time, the seed market opened at \$3.50 per hundred but later went to \$7.00 with choice planting seed selling the next spring \$12.50 per hundred pounds. The natural result was a great interest in the crop, which is planted and cultivated just about as is corn. Later developments, however indicate that under existing conditions there is but little money in growing the crop commercially, desirable as a small patch for poultry feed. An extensive grower who was formerly enthusiastic over the crop writes to the assistant secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture as follows: "Our first experience with sunflowers was very favorable. We happened to strike a good season and a good price. Today I am not a believer in sunflowers. The are but few buyers of the seed and the result is that there is no stable, dependable market. While we were offered as high as \$4.60 per 100 pounds for the 1915 crop, we are to day offered about \$2.00 notwithstanding that the 1916 crop was probably less than half that of the preceding year."

A Good Roads Advocate.

A strong advocate of the good roads movement is Representative E. Sydney Midd of Maryland, who believes that Federal appropriations should be liberally made for the construction of highways. During the recent session Mr. Mudd prepared a bill providing \$500,000 for the construction of a government road, to be known as the "Potomac Military Road." from the city of Washington to the government reservation at Winthrop, Maryland. The route to be followed included Fort Washington and Fort Foote on the Potomac River, the Indian Head Proving Grounds, and other Federal establishments. Cooperation with the highway commission of the State of Maryland was provided in the measure and the collection of tolls on the road was provided. The bill failed of action during the short session but will probably be reintroduced and pressed for consideration in the new Congress.

Flood Control By Levee System.

An earnest advocate of the levee system for the protection of the Lower Mississippi Valley is Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. The Senator's opinion has been formed as the result of a first hand study of the river from its source to the Gulf. He declares that the scheme of building dams to impound the flood waters before they reach the lower river is impracticable, because it would mean the overflow of far more land than if the water were allowed to run unchecked. Mr. Nelson believes the Government should contribute liberally for the maintenance of the levees and not require the people of those regions to pay half and half at this time, as they have spent such large sums on the project in the past.

Difference in taxes now and taxes 100 years ago is that 100 years ago government did not consider it necessary to learn the resources of the taxpayers. They just went ahead and taxed.

Manure Pile Harbors Flies.

The preferred food of house fly larvae is horse manure, in which they breed in untold numbers. More than one thousand house flies will issue from one pound of manure. Flies are sure to swarm from unprotected manure piles.

Early spring is the time to begin operations against the fly and one of the first steps is to properly dispose of the manure piles that have accumulated during winter. In small towns and rural districts it is quite easy to dispose of such piles. In large cities the problem is more difficult.

Since horse manure is a valuable fertilizer it may be disposed of to advantage on the garden lawn or field. Application should be made without delay. In this way the breeding place of flies can be eliminated and crop can be benefited. A. H. Hollinger of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture recommends that a fly tight bin or pit be used for the temporary disposal of manure. Manure should not accumulate even in such containers. It should be removed and scattered on the field at least every two days, so that the larvae, if present will not have time to mature.

In case manure piles do accumulate thru neglect, there are still two methods to follow which will prove effective. The first is the treatment of manure piles with certain chemicals, either dry or in water. The second way is by the use of maggot traps the efficiency of which is based upon the strong tendency of the larvae to migrate after maturity and before pupation.

Powdered hellebore is a very effective larvicide, and is especially recommended to be used at the rate of about one pound to twenty gallons of water. This amount should be applied to about fifteen bushels of manure the approximate amount obtained from one horse per week. No injurious action on the fertilizing value of the manure follows such application for the hellebore, being an organic product, will slowly decompose. Consequently it will not produce a cumulative injurious effect upon plant growth such as certain inorganic products might. The cost of such treatment will average about ten cents a week for each horse.

Borax applied to manure at the rate of one and one-quarter pounds for each fifteen bushels of horse manure will also prove effective, and costs about seven cents per week per horse. This manure when applied to the land at the rate of about fifteen tons per acre will not injure plant development. However borax being an inorganic compound, decomposition of this chemical does not result, and the cumulative effect of this substance upon the plant growth may become injurious if amounts of borax in excess of that recommended above are used. Hellebore should be used instead of borax for treating all manure intended for fertilizing purposes.

Instead of treating manure chemically it is possible by means of a simple arrangement called a maggot trap to destroy at least 99 per cent of all maggots in any manure pile. These traps may be made of almost any size and to suit almost any conditions. They will meet the problems of both rural and urban surroundings. In general, maggot traps are so built that the larvae will migrate and drop through openings in the bottom of the manure pile into water underneath. This is a very practical method and will be discussed more thoroughly at a later date.

Among The National Leaders.

The effort to make political capital out of the change in Senate rules by permitting closing of debate was completely frustrated by Senator Curtis of Kansas, on March 8th when he pointed out in an address in the Senate that a similar change in the rules had been recommended by a Committee composed of members of both parties but had remained on the calendar for ten months without the party in control taking it up. Senator Curtis said:

"I am very heartily in favor of this

resolution which proposes to amend rules of the Senate so that debate may be closed. In 1911 when certain Senators on the other side were filibustering against certain measures which were then pending, I offered an amendment to the rules providing that two thirds of the Senators might close debate after a certain time. That proposed amendment was not reported from the committee. In May 1916 an amendment to the rules substantially like the one now proposed was reported unanimously from the Committee on Rules. That resolution which enabled two thirds of the Senate to close debate was on the calendar from May, 1916 to March 4 1917, but was not taken up. The change proposed by the resolution was agreed to by a joint committee of the majority and the minority. I therefore hope this resolution may be adopted."

Stone Stays.

Many newspapers in many parts of the country have made an effort to have Senator Stone displaced from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations. Many citizens and organizations have also tried to get this change made. But all to no avail. That particular Stone will remain about the neck of the committee.

Some Garden Seed Carry Diseases.

Several wilts and blights which attack ordinary vegetables are carried from year to year on the seed. The most common of these are celery blight and some of the cabbage rots.

The best preventive in either case according to C. C. Carpenter of the Missouri College of Agriculture, is a development of resistant varieties and also a disinfection of the seed to prevent carrying the disease to new ground. Mr. Carpenter calls attention to recommendation from the University of Wisconsin for disinfecting cabbage seed by soaking them 20 minutes in a solution of 1 ounce of 40 per cent formaldehyde in 20 gallons of water. After this treatment they should be thoroughly washed and spread out to dry.

Celery seed may be disinfected by the use of a solution of 1 part corrosive sublimate in 1000 parts water. The seed should be soaked one half hour and otherwise treated the same as the cabbage.

One point to be remembered is that the treatment of seed does not eliminate the disease from infected soil manure or from machinery which has been used in tillage.

Ashes Are Valuable.

Now is the time to burn brush piles that serve as insect harbors and weed centers. Unbleached wood ash contains about 6 per cent potash 5 per cent phosphoric acid and 30 per cent lime. Think what this would mean to the garden or potato patch. A fertilizer firm has written as follows to W. L. Nelson of the Missouri Board of Agriculture: "We are desirous of getting in touch with corn shellers who are burning their cobs, so that we can buy the ashes for fertilizer purposes. For these we are paying \$2.50 per unit of water soluble potash and they contain from 15 to 30 per cent or units."

Good Pastures Pay.

Sam Jordan, of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture wants to hear from farmers who know how to get and keep a good growth of grass. Missouri is one of the leading bluegrass states, yet on many farms the pastures are poor. To make these pastures better is Mr. Jordan's object in a bulletin soon to be issued. He invites farmers to write him as to their pasture methods. Pictures will also be appreciated. Good pastures cut the high cost of living for livestock.

When Prices Were Low.

In view of present prices for live stock a market report from the National Stock Yards, under date of January 23, 1889 is interesting. The top prices on cattle was \$3.50 for 37 native steers averaging 1,143 pounds. Ten native cows sold at \$2.00 per hundred weight. Bulk of hogs went \$4.75, and sheep at \$3.00 to \$4.50 per hundred.

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How many calories are there in wild oats?

If you don't reform the world somebody else will. Why not let him?

Dry laws spread, but the colonels are not yet so hopeless that they have given up their mint beds.

Did you ever notice that your ugliest clothes never wear out, no matter how often you wear them?

A Texas onion is as large as a grapefruit, but no effort as yet has been made to serve one preliminary to the breakfast boiled eggs and toast.